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Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and *independency*:
So bought an annual rent or two,
And liv'd just as you see I do.

INDEPENDENT. *adj.* [*independant*, Fr. *in* and *dependant*.] 1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from* before the object; of which *on* seems most proper, since we say to depend on, and consequently dependent on.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless independent upon him in that respect.

Since all princes of independent governments are in a state of nature, the world never was without men in that state. *Locke*.

The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republick, independent of the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addis.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior cause or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance independent from matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contiguity; these alone do very easily guide us to the wife Author of all things. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDEPENDENT. *n. s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, independents, or other puritan sectaries. *Sanderf.*

A very famous independent minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDEPENDENTLY. *adv.* [from *independent*.] Without reference to other things.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing, independently the one of the other. *Dryden.*

INDESERV'T. *n. s.* [*in* and *deserv't*.] Want of merit.

Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own indelort.

INDESERVINGLY. *adv.* [*undeserventer*, Fr. *in* and *deservir*, Latin.] Without cessation.

They continue a month *undeservingly*. *Ray on the Creation.*

INDESTRUCTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *destructible*.] Not to be destroyed.

Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETERMINABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *determinable*.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity indeterminate.

INDETERMINATE. *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in* and *déterminé*.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an indeterminate number of successions.

INDETERMINATELY. *adv.* [*in* and *determinately*.] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.

His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the North, when ours beheld it *indeterminately*.

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description.

INDETERMINED. *adj.* [*in* and *determined*.] Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of indetermined signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn.

INDETERMINATION. *n. s.* [*in* and *determination*.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the indetermination or accidental concurrence of the causes.

INDEVOTION. *n. s.* [*indevotion*, Fr. *in* and *dévotion*.] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of our profaneness.

INDEVOUT. *adj.* [*indevout*, Fr. *in* and *dévout*.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

He prays much, yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but *indevout*.

INDEX. *n. s.* [Latin.] 1. The discoverer; the pointer out.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment.

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides.

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to.

3. The table of contents to a book.

In such *indexes*, although small To their subsequent volumes, there is seen The baby figure of the giant mals Of things to come, at large.

If a book has no *index*, or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you.

INDEXERITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness.

The *indexerity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes.

INDIAN. *n. s.* [*maricanta*, Latin.] A root. It has a flower consisting of one leaf, almost funnel-shaped, opening in six parts, three of which are alternately larger than the others: the lower part of the flower-cup afterwards becomes an oval shaped fruit, having one cell, with one hard rough seed. It was brought from the Spanish settlements of America into the islands of Barbadoes and Jamaica, where it is cultivated as a medicinal plant, it being a sovereign remedy for curing the bite of wasps, and expelling the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows: after they have dug it up they clean it, mash it, and lay it as a poultice to the wounded part, and are generally successful in the cure.

INDIAN. *n. s.* [*arivivola*, Latin.] A plant. The leaves are round, umbilicated, and placed alternately; the stalks trailing; the cup of the flower is quinqued; the flowers consist of five leaves in form of a violet; the seeds are roundish and rough, three of them succeeding each flower. The species are five.

INDIAN. *n. s.* [*apuntia*, Latin.] A plant. The characters are: the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose, having a great number of stamina in the centre, which grow upon the top of the ovary; the ovary afterwards becomes a fleshy umbilicated fruit, with a soft pulp, including many seeds, which are for the most part angular.

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INDICATION. *n. s.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indice*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation. After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bac.*

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an intire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which 'till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha A. D. 312, Jan. 1.

INDIFFERENCE. *n. s.* [*indifference*, French; *indifferentia*, Latin.]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.

In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifference* by putting in those that are strong on both sides.

By an equal *indifference* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true.

A perfect *indifference* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifference* to act, or not to act, 'till determined by the will.

Those who would borrow light from expositors, either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought found and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with *indifference* look into the notes of all commentators. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality. Read the book with *indifference* and judgment, and thou can't not but greatly commend it.

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness. *Indifference* cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance.

A place which we must pass through, not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy.

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise, All fortitude of mind supplies; For how can folly bowels melt, In those who never pity felt?

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifference* as he would a piece of publick news.

The people of England should be frightened with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar.

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty.

INDIFFERENT. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifférent*, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either side. Doth his majesty incline to it or no?

—He seems *indifferent*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth.